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ed at first by the epidermis, often seriate by confluence; ostiola papilliform, with a rather large aperture; cells of medium size, containing the cylindrico-clavate, 8-spored asci, which are .0025′x.0007′; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, 4-nucleate, constricted near the middle, .0008′x.00025′—.0003′.

On dead culms of *Muhlenbergia*. June.

§ 69. **Notes from Utah.**—The leaves of *Sambucus glauca*, Nutt., are occasionally twice-pinnate at the base.

Zauschneria Californica, Presl, is quite oily, especially when growing in dry situations.

In 1878 I found in Colorado a *Helianthemum* which appears to be new, but from lack of material I could not determine it. It grows in clumps at the base of the foothills, and has large yellow flowers.

Peucedanum graveolens, Watson. This is the "Indian root" so much used as an external application in diphtheria.

Brickellia linifolia, Eaton, varies much. At Frisco I have found many specimens with short and broad leaves, but agreeing well with the figure and description in other respects.

Some forms of *Chrysopsis villosa*, Nutt., are certainly glandular; I have them from both Colorado and Utah. The specimens cannot be *C. sessiliflora*, for the corolla is always glabrous. The heads are involucrate.

I have *Erigeron argentatum*, Gray, with purple ligules.

Wyethia amplexicaulis, Nutt., has a very resinous root and is called "arnica" by the Mormons, who consider it a valuable medicine.

Iva xanthiifolia is not native to Utah, though it is widespread now. Two years ago it was not known in Salt Lake City, but now it is almost as common as is *Erigeron Canadense* in the East.

Tragopogon porrifolius, L., is also becoming a pest in the meadows, and is thoroughly established.

I have what appears to be *Lygodesmia exigua*, Gray, from Frisco. It was discovered by Wright in New Mexico, and has never been found since, as far as I can learn.

If the number of *setae* is a test, I have a new species of *Malacothryx*. Bristles *two*, on the inner angles of akene, enlarged at base: akenes linear prismatic, five ribs very prominent, the two intermediate ones less evident; scarious crown 15–20-denticulate; chaffy awns few; scales acuminate or very acute, scarious-margined; flowers yellow; leaves runcinate. It closely resembles *M. sonchoides*.

Centaurea Melitensis, L., is established here.

I have *Crepis acuminata*, *C. occidentalis* and the var. *crinita* from Frisco.

I have *Gentiana simplex* from Soda Lake, in Southern Idaho.

Polemonium humile, var. *pulchellum*, is not rare in the mountains near this city.

Nemophila breviflora has alternate, as well as opposite leaves.

Phacelia cephalotis occurs as far north as Milford.

Collomia aggregata, var. *attenuata*, is the most common form of that species in the high mountains here, though the flowers are seldom "spotted."

It is well to notice that the shape of the sterile filament in *Scrophularia* is not now considered to be a test in determining species. I sent to Dr. Gray, specimens of *S. Californica* in which the filaments varied much. I have this plant from Colorado also.

Pentstemon Eatoni, Gray, has the corolla also 1½″ long, pedicels 4″–6″ long; sepals half as long; peduncles sometimes 6″ long, 5 to 8-flowered; pods ovate, acuminate, 6″ long by 4″ broad. It is three feet high, with spikes 18 inches long in my Frisco specimens.

Pentstemon azureus, Benth., var. *Jaffrayanus*, Gray, is often not at all glaucous.

Scutellaria antirrhinoides is not uncommon at Ogden. I believe it has not been reported east of Nevada before.

Echinospermum subdecumbens, Parry. Dr. Parry called my attention to this plant, which Gray refers to *E. floribundum*. At first it appears to be very distinct, meriting a specific rank, both on account of the nutlets and its perennial root. But higher in the canyons it is more frequently biennial, and has both smooth and prickly-faced nutlets, and certainly unites *E. floribundum* and *E. deflexum* as Watson decided in King's Report.

Eritrichium circumscissum, Gray, is abundant at St. George. It has a strong purple coloring-matter. There are several species of *Eritrichium* occurring at St. George that have so strong a purple dye as to color through the papers in which they are dried.

Atriplex confertifolia, Watson, has an oil which the Mormons use for the hair. The plant goes by the name of "white sage."

Juniperus Californica, Carr., var. *Utahensis*, Eng., Watson reports (as *J. occidentalis*) from Nevada in King's Report, and appends the remark that he did not meet with it in Utah ! This must be a mistake, for on Antelope Island, where much of his Utah botanizing was done, there is a belt of this plant extending nearly from one end of the Island to the other on both sides. In company with Dr. Englemann, I found it at Ogden, and have since found it at the mouth of Parley's Canyon, near Salt Lake City, and at the foot of Bear Lake, in the extreme north-eastern corner of the Territory.

Calochortus flexuosus, Watson, is a most lovely plant.

Polypogon Monspeliensis occurs as far south as St. George, and appears to be an introduced plant.

I have discovered in the canyons of the Wasatch, *Salix lesiandra*, var. *Fendleriana, S. flavescens* and *S. rostrata.*

Eriocoma cuspidata is the prevalent grass of the desert region of Western Utah, and is highly valued as a forage plant by the freighters.

I have *Stipa speciosa*, Trin. & Rup., from St. George and Frisco.

A plant found in City Creek Canyon Dr. Vasey thinks is a new variety of *Festuca pauciflora*, but lack of ripe fruit makes it somewhat uncertain.

Salt Lake City, Utah. MARCUS E. JONES.

§ 70. **Stamens within the Ovary of Salix.**—The frequency of abnormal development in the floral organs of our *Salices* this season, seems quite remarkable. Within an area of less than a mile I have